THE REBELLION.

Interesting News from Washington.

Another Council of War of the Military Authorities.

Rumered Design of the Rebels to Seize the California Treasure Steamers.

Operations of the Potomac Flying Flotilla.

Dispersion by the Pawnee of a Large Rebel Force at Mathias Point.

Destruction of a Rebel Render vous by the Resolute.

HEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

Fortifications Erected by the Rebels at Winchester.

Interesting News from Fortress Monroe.

Fights Between the Gunboats Monticello and Quaker City and the Rebels.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKLDING SQUADDON.

Capture of a British Ship Off Charleston with Munitions of War.

R SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE WAR AND THE BUSOPRAN POWER caken the cause of the Union in the eyes of Europe governments, and increase the probability of the recognition of the new Dahomey. To all of these remonstran ces the reply was uniformly vouchsafed, that the government had such assurances from Europe as ren-

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS. Washington, on the part of the President or Cabinet, or General Scott, or anybody else, to favor compromise of

That the President's message, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, will recommend any compromise having for its object the reconciliation of shose now in arms against the federal government, no one at all acquainte with the views of the administration believes. On the contrary, it will be doubtless found that the course already initiated will be firmly maintained in consonance with the inaugural address; and on this, as on all other

PLOT OF THE REBELS TO SEIZE THE CALIFORNIA

Information has been received here, of a reliable chaacter, exposing a cunningly devised plot of the rebels to possess themselves of the California steamers running to ama. Their plan is to place upon these stear they leave port a number of their men, in the capacity of steerage passengers, who shall, after getting to sea, rise and overpower the crew, and seize the steamers. By treasure transported upon these vessels, to replenish their empty treasury, and also to supply themselves with powerful first class steamers, to be used hereafter as privateers to prey upon our commerce. This design may have been ere this executed.

It has for some time been a source of astonishment to military men, that no attempt had heretofore been made to organize the large number of regiments stationed in and about Washington these many weeks, into brigades and divisions. Steps in this direction have at last bee now inspecting the several regiments, for the purpose of forming brigades, divisions and army corps with them. THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. DIX TO THE COMMAND

The assignment of the command of the surces on the Virginia side to Major General Dix does not arise from any dissatisfaction with the course of Brigadier General McDowell, as intimated by one of your cotemporaries, but was made simply in accordance with the army regu-lations fixing the extent of the commands of general offimanders in Virginia, were consulted as to their choice is the premises, and they all expressed preference for General Dix. The new Commander-in-Chief of the Department of Northeastern Virginia will immediately enter upon his duties. As he will require some days to become familiar with the character of his command, an advance movement can hardly be expected immediately.

REBEL BATTERIES PLANTED AT VIENNA. Lieut. Tompkins, in command of a scouting party or ragoons outside of our line, last night discovered the dragoons outside of our line, last night discovered that the rebels had advanced about two thousand of their force to Vienna, and established a battery there. It is not supposed that their advance indicates any intention of the rebels to make an attack, but a desire to engage our advance, and induce them to come within range of their concealed batteries.

From fifteen to twenty military trains, loaded with troops, provisions, horses, cattle, ammunition, artillery, army wagons, &o., are daily arriving.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL. The aggregate number of troops arrived here and mus-tered in the District amounts to about 56,000, including 1,500 regulars and 600 marines.

WORK CUT OUT FOR CONGRESS. The various members of the Military Committee of the Senate are already loaded down with bills and resolu tions, pointing to all sorts of wonderful reforms, and making all sorts of ridiculous propositions, nearly all of which will have a tendency more or less embarrans the military branch of the government

ATPACK OF THE PAWNER ON THE RESEL CAMP AT MATRIAS FOINT—FRIGHT OF THE ENERT. The steemer Guy has returned from her trip down the Posomec river. On Tuesday afternoon she steamed to

Mathias Point, in company with the Pawnee, where the discovered the rebeis had arrived, apparently eight hundred strong, and were encamped about a mile back from the Point, near a marsh. The Pawnee opened fire upon the rebel camp, under cover of which three boat loads of men were landed. The enemy fied in all directions, but Two horses, some overcosts, camp equipage, and one sample of contraband in the shape of a strapping negro-were captured by the crew. The enemy were there to creet a battery, but had not yet succeeded, owing to the difficulty of transporting their gune, &c.

The following is Captain Rowan's efficial report of the affair at Mathias Foint:—

arair at Mathias Feint:—
The Pawnee, commanded by Commander Rowan, accompanied by the tender James Guy, left Aquia Creek Monday, for Mathias Feint, carrying Captain Woodbury, United States Engineers, and Captain Palmer, United States Topographical Engineers, to make a reconneissance to learn whether betteries were or were not being erected there. At two c'clock A. M. Captain Rowan and an expedition of forty were allows. a slight wound in the wrist from a revolved a slight wound in the wrist from a revolver shot. The horses were broght off, hoisted into the James Guy and sent to the Washington Navy Yard as prizes. During the reconnectsance the Pawnee threw thirty shells, which kept the enemy in check, though their reported force there is 600 men, 100 or more

The party that landed saw the enemy's camp from the Pawnee pointed out its direction, Commodore Rowa put his ship in a proper position within the shoal, and

OPERATIONS OF THE FLYING FLOTILLA ON THE

atch, just received, dated Polomac river, Jun-25, 1861, says:—This morning Lieut. Budd, commanding the Resolute, of the flying flotilla, effected a landing on the Virginia shore at Hoves' Landing, where Lieut. Lee made the attempt to destroy the boat from which the Marylanders landed last evening. He prefaced his de-barkation by sending in a few shots from his rifled can non, to clear out what appeared to be a company of dra-goons, whom he supposed had retreated from Mathias Point, then under the Pawnee's fire. On reaching the He was now in front of an extensive dwelling house, belonging to Dr. Hope, a strong re-bel, whose house had been converted into quarters for to his homeostead. On oncoring too nouse several trumes were seen packed up ready for removal, and there were several indications of a recent stampede, and that some of the fugitives were females. The house was very rickly furnished, and contained a valuable library, all of which fell a prey to the flames. Lieutenat Budd took orisoner a young negro man, the body servant of Dr. Hoce, who stated that the family had left the house during the casnonade from the Freeborn last evening, but returned at ten o'clock and spent the entire right packing up, and removed hastily, taking some of their effects in a number of wagons when they saw the Resolute coming in. He reported that Dr. Hooe himself was either killed or wounded by one of the shots from the rifled cannon. The negro brirg the troops who went off and burnt the vess uniform, by way of trophy. The dwelling, which was scending from it when the Freeborn passed, about an Nothing is left but the chimneys.

Lieut. Budd instituted an unsuccessful search for the

A negro man came off to the ship, and gave informs tion that two hundred of the enemy are kept constantly or the beach and the remainder in the camp. which took her place at the Creek.

CONDITION OF THE REEL FORCES AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

I have just seen a gentleman who came from Manassas unction. He was detained there for some time, but finally succeeded in getting a pass from the rebel Gone ral Beauregard, not, however, until he had taken the

following oath:—

I do solemnly swear, that in leaving the State of Virginia it is not my purpose to take up arms against the Confederate States, or any of taem; nor will I in any manner wage war upon said Confederate States, or any of them, nor will I in any manner, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort to their enemies, by information or otherwise. So help me God. And if found in arms against said Confederate States, or any of them, or if guilty of a violation of any of the particulars aforesaid, the penalty shall be death.

He had his wife and child with him. He visited all their intrenchments, and through his family I obtained a few particulars. It was impossible to ascertain the exact number of soldiers. Their tents dotted the fields for miles south and west. Nothin was heard of scarcity of provisions or water. They wer

kindly. The rebel means of defence, in the shape of for ns and intrenchments, were said to be of the most elaborate character. The soldiers seemed restive and saxious for fight. The means of defence extended for several miles this side of the Junction, towards Fairfax Court House. It appeared that they were expecting an attack from our forces. They do not intend to move the main body of their army, but will act enwith a small force to within a short distance of ou pickets, thereby watching the advance movements of

The following is a copy of his pass, which may be ineresting to the half million readers of the HERRID:-

Hearquarters, Department of Alexandria, Mayasas Junction, 1861.

By authority of the Governor of Virginia, — has permission from these headquarters to leave the State of Virginia. They will be permitted to take with them such movables as cannot be of assistance to the enemy. The commanders of all pickets, videttes or scouling parties whom they may meet, will be careful in ascerta-ning that they do not convey beyond our lines either horses, wagons, firearms or anything else that may be used by the enemy.

T. C. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier, General Com'g.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOV

RENMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The first official act of the government at this point recognizing the new provisional government at Who as the State government of Virginia, took place to-day in having the regular official intercourse with Governo Pierpont, communicating to him the a Virginia for the Thirty-eighth Congress.

THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the midst of the constant consultation, activity and vigor practised here by the government, embracing within their range a blockade of three thousand miles, the restoration of public authority on the lithmus and on the Gulf, on the Mississippi, in the Chesapeake, in the Indian country, in Missouri and in Virginia on three sides, it is regarded here as quite entertaining to see how much more reliably battles can be won on paper than General Scott and Com. Stringham can win them on land and sea. A member of the Cabinet was asked to-day how he explained all this He replied that Scott and Stringham win their battles first, while the imaginary battles are never fought or won at all. THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

rebel baltimore spies flocking to washington An unusual and significant movement of leading rebels of the city of Baltimore was noticeable to-day. A number of them come here daily, to make observations for the benefit of the rebels. To-day the number of suc

visitors was nausual. Incy infest our butels, wait our nis, earefully note the strength of our fectifica-

The frequent visite here of men occupying res thizing with the rebels, are at least a cause for ed in the New York papers twenty-four hours after it has already been given to these rebal spice in our midst.

ward of the city companies, swern to be legal to the Union and the government, as a Honie Guard. They are anxious to be be furnished with arms and equipments, in against the disunionists in case it should at any moment be necessary to remove from the neighborhood the Union forces, which alone keep the rebel sympathizers there in check, and prevent the repetition of the outrages of the

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA. to-day other than that intrenchments are being extended

on and other cities, in reference to the matter of

explains the matter, and will show by what authority that company are carrying letters to the said States:—

Poer Ovices Department, June 12, 1961.

General—I have received yours of the 5th inst., eaclosing a letter from Mr. Gaither, upon the subject of the transmission or sail matter South by Adams' Kreess Company. I have to reply that the regulation of the intercourse between the two sections is under the control of the military authorities of the country, and, therefore, whether the express business shall be continued at all or not, it is not my province to decide. If it is continued, and letters are transmitted by it, and mailed at Louis, whether the express business shall be continued at all or not, it is not my province to decide. If it is continued, and letters are transmitted by it, and mailed at Louis, wille or elsewhere, and the loyal States postage is paid in accordance with the laws and regulations of the service, I cannot prevent it; but the Postmaster at Louisville and been instructed to send all letters, coming from States in which the postal service has been discontinued, with our stamps upon them, to the dead letter office, for the reason that we do not recognise stamps and stamped envelopes obtained from such offices in such States, which like other mail property, have been fradulently selzed. I should not object at all to the Express Company receiving letters in the court, and bringing them to Louisville exclusions in the court, and bringing them to Louisville exclusions in the court, and bringing them to Louisville exclusions in the court, and bringing them to Louisville exclusions in the court, and bringing them to Louisville exclusions in the court of the postage on such letters are obtained from offices within the loyal States. Nor would I object to the Express Company taking letters in the court of the postage on the letters are obtained from offices within the loyal States to any point within the second of letters would involve no infraction of letters would involve no infraction of let

Private letters from Kentucky disclose the astree complicity of Gevernor Magoffin with the rebel movements. Officers of the rebel army are daily closested arm constantly going between tionably acting in connection with them. These rebels der and more insolent in the city, of Louisville than in Baltimore. There is no Union force there to ments to furnish material aid to the rebels and to pro mote their purposes.

VISIT OF GEN. MANSFIELD'S SECRETARY TO NEW

Lient. Drake De Kay, military secretary to Gen. Mans

GIMENT.

Lieut. Col. J. Duvell Greene, of the Fifth Mas regiment, has been appointed Lieutenant Colones of the Seventeenth regiment of the regular army, and is de Col. Heintzleman, appointed Colonel of the new regiment, being now in command of a brigade at Alexan Col. Greene raises the regiment.

has been tendered the commission of captain in the regular army, and detailed on the recruiting service at Fort Trum resterday, amidst many expressions of deep regret.

Colonel Greene will bid farewell to his regiment to

greatly owing to the military knowledge and faithfu labors of Colonel Greene.

ERECTION OF FLAGSTAFFS AT THE CAPITAL. fine flagstaff will be erected at the White House or Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies. The Cabinet and General Scott and staff will be present. Staffs for the display of the American flag are soon to be erected by the side of the statues of Jackson and Washington.

NEW WARTIER INVENTIONS. A number of persons are constantly pressing on the for warlike purposes. There is no time, however, for experiments, and it is deemed best, as a general rule, to adhere to such destructive engines as have been already

TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON. No troops, up to nine P. M., have arrived to-day.

THE BALLOON EXPEDITION. Professor Lowe's war balloon enterprise excites no en

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed William W. Murphy, of Michigan, Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine; and Richard Hildreth, of New York, Consul to Trieste. POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

Robert D. Cunningham has been appointed Postmaner THE DEGREE OF LL. D. CONFERED ON THE PRESI

The degree of LL. D. having been conferred on the President by Columbia College, New York, Dr. Lieber has come hither to present the diploma. OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF THE

DUCKESS OF RENT.

Lord Lyons, accompanied by the Secretary of State, officially visited the President to-day, in order to deliver to him the royal letter announcing the death of the Queen's

Hon. Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, to-day procures an order from the War Department for the transmission to the Governor of that State of sidearms for the non commissioned officers and musicians of the twenty Indi ana regiments—namely, over twelve hundred swords. They will be sent in a few days, a sufficient supply not being now on hand, but they will be rapidly manufactured CLARE'S NEW YORK CAVALBY REGIMENT ACCEPTED It is ascertained at the office of the Secretary of Stat

that Byron Clark's regiment of cavalry from New York is unconditionally accepted. THE MAILS OF THE ARMY. During the week ending last Saturday, over one hundred thousand letters were sent out by the mails, nearly all to the North. Two-thirds of the number were from soldiers. Last Monday twenty-five thousand were deciders.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. The Second Vermont regiment has arrived and gone into camp on the eastern branch of the Potomac. Colonel Gorman's Minnesota regiment reached here

THE REPORTED CONVENTION BETWEEN SEN. M'CLEAL-LAND AND GEN. INCREMEN, OF KENTUCKY.
The alleged convention between Gen. McClealent and Gen. Bucker, as the representative of Gov. Magnith, has been discussed in the Cabinet, but no action was taken, as no official notice has as yet been received of the have been guilty of the favor past imposed so him, his action will be promptly repudiated by the government. It would be a remarkable straight of authority on his part, indeed, to attempt to bind the federal authorities to the performance of cerain acts entirely beyond his range of duties, without

ing upon Major General McClelland altoge over a vast territory, embracing all the move we now operating, into two military departments, the wasterly one to be known as the Department of Missouri, and to be commanded by Gen. Lyon.

NO PORWARD MOVEMENT OF TROOPS REPRETED UNhave the authority of a Onbinet Ministe

a blunder, and even when he knocked down Keitt.

In. Hair's forte is in the field. His recent brilliant success has shown that to an eminent degree, for it is asserted on the best authority that he has been one of General Lyon's most important advisors and supporters. He would probably never have been thought of but for the fear of certain candidates for the subordinate officers of the House, whose chances would be important and in the supporters. Mr. Blair comes to knew it, he will not thank them for making a cat's paw of him to pull their observate out of the fre and stelke down his personal friend, Mr. Grow. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, is quite strong for Clerk

The election of Mozers, Grow and Etheridge for Speake administration of the House, which will be much ne

THE KENTUCKY COMPACT A FALSE REPORT. There is no truth whatever in the statement that General McClelland has made a compact with General Buckner, of Kentucky, not to enter or occupy that State. sions of a determination to prevent the entrance of rebel General McClelland has entered into no agreement what-

REREL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVAC-UATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

ever with him restraining the United States government

BALTIMORE, June 26, 1881. Enquirer of the 24th gives the following report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, from which it appears that untenable, lying, as it were, in the small end of a funnel, the broader end of which could with great case be occupied by the enemy. The Enquirer says it was well known that Gen. Scott's plan was to turn Harper's Ferry by the column from Pennsyl-Winchester or Strasburg, with another column of Gen. McClelland's army, passing through Romney, and cut off Gen. Beauregard's and Gen. John armies from each other. This plan was completely foiled. On Thursday, 16th instant, General John-ston, having waited at Harper's Ferry long enough to make the enemy believe that he in-tended to contest that position to the last, and earning that they were advancing on William and Romney, sent a portion of his force to Winchester by rail. On the 17th, he continued this movement, sent sick, &c., and set fire to and burnt the rallroad bridge, and such public buildings as could be burned without endangering private property, spiked such heavy guns at the Ferry as could not be removed. and, on the 18th, moved with his whole army, marching ing about three and a half miles southwood Charlestown. The enemy taking this movement, as it was interested that should take as a retreat, crossed a brigade of their advance division, commanded by General Cadwallader, who joined their forces on Saturday or Sunday moaning, which was moved forward towards Martinsburg on Sunday mornin. On the 19th General Johnston banged his line of march at right bugles, and moved square towards Martinsburg, encamping at Runker Hill, on the Winchester and Martinsburg turnpike, twelve miles from Martinsburg, to offer battle there, or advance or attack, if necessary. This movement placed the enemy in a predicament; he, therefore, recrossed the river and evac tenant Colonel and enother member of the Eighth Penn sylvania Volunteers were taken prisoners during this re-Hill, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, in command of part of the forces who had retreated from Harper's Ferry and who had been pushed forward toward Rom ney, sent forward toward New Creek on the Potomac eighteen miles west of Cumberland, four compan Tennessee, who found the Yankees posted on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The Confederates, in face of the memy, forded the stream waist deep, drove them off in enemy, torost the stream wast deep, drive them in the utmost confusion, captured two pieces of loaded artillery and a stand of colors, destroyed the railroad bridge at that piace, and returned to Romney, making the march of thirty-six miles and gaining a brilliant victory within twenty hours. About three hundred of the Maryland line, two nights back, made a flying visit to the Ferry. They have returned, and report having burned the rife works, destroyed Shenandoah bridge, tumbled a locomotive into the Potomac and broughl away twenty thousand rifle stocks and seven Union men as prisoners.

THE VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

The official vote of Tennessee shows a majority for georpetion of 61,175, being the largest yote ever polled.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTHESS MONROE.

hannock River-Fight between the Quaker City and R. be: Dragooms-The Rebel Battery at Sewall's Point Shelled by the 8-wyer Gan-Capture of a British Ship with 20,000 Stand of Arms Sent to New York, &c., &c.

river yesterday, in which the steamer Montic to paid her respects to a body of two hundred reb " " fantry.

ley upon them, and attempted to cut them off. Immedate falling back, they regained the launch, which had fire the boat. The enemy, meanwhile, kept up an incessan fire of small arms, eighteen Minnie balls striking the carthrough the mouth, passed out of his upper lip, knocking

Unionist, that and the out houses were totally demol-ished by shell, and the Monticello returned to this point.

go consisting of twenty thousand stand of arms, amme

The pilot of the Union reports that the steamers Clinch, Nina and Charleston] a few days ago came out, Appa-

rom the Rip Raps, at Sewell's Point, with great effect. To-day, Capt. Smith, of the Topographicals; Maj. Myer Signal Officer, and Lieut. Crosby, of the Cumberland, with two companies of troops, made a reconnoissance with the propeller Fanny up the Back river. They saw survey and much valuable information were obtained. onsiderable forces this side of Yorktown.

Commodore Stringham arrived to-day from Wash.

Among the arrivals at Fortress Monroe to-day was Mr. Schleiden, the Minister Resident of the republic of Bre centain of the Prussian army. The latter was in full untform. The party was received at the gates of the Foreleven guns was fired from the water battery near the fortress. The party subsequently visited the camps at pleased with the appearance of things. Daniel Uliman and Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of New

A member of the Naval Brigade was drowned vester day while bathing. His body was recovered this morn

The three rebel prisoners mentioned yesterday have been released by order of General Butler. My informant says they were not even required to take the oath of al-

The depredations committed by our troops at Hampton and Newport News, though the depredators are severely punished when discovered, have discouraged the Union men of Virginia and terribly exasperated the rebels. The ship Morning Light from Australia, with a cargo of

The ship Cherubim from Liverpool satled for New York

Thirty-four of Colonel Allen's men have returned to New York, via Baltimore. They were rejected by Major Williams, the recruiting officer of Fortress Monroe.

at ten o'clock to day, on the s'camer Empire, conveying fifty or sixty reof terror now prevailing in the South. Am important despatches from the British Consul at Rich mond to Lord Lyons. The messenger states that provi sions were high in Richmond. lee was sold at ten The refugees report a large number of troops at

profound contempt for the Sawyer gun. They also state that Yorktown is being made a stronghold. To day the prisoners taken at Little Bethel Were un-

onditionally discharged by Gen. Butler.

THE PENALTY OF TREASONABLE CORRES-PONDERCE WITH AGENTS OF FOREIGN CHARGE OF JUDGE SPRAGUE TO THE BOSTON GRAND

JURY. Boeron, June 26, 1861. Indee Sprague, of the United States District Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, said that if any citizen of the United States had written letters to Mr. Gregory, of the British Parliament, or communicated with a foreign government, or with any of its officers or agents, with government, or with any of its officers or agents, with intent to influence the measure or conduct of any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or the defeat of the measures of the government of the United States, he was liable to punishment by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment. In the same charge he said our government had a right to treat rebel privateers as pirates, although they are not recognized as such by the laws of nations.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Naw ORLHAMS, June 25, 1861. Advices from Texas regarding the superior condition of the crops continued to come from all sections of the State. Sugar and cotton were in excellent order. Beeves were to be driven from Western Texas to New

The United States troops, prisoners, at San Antonio, were seen to be moved ten miles out of town.

THE BLOCKADE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARKERSBURG, FROM THE

MOUTH OF THE MISSIMHIPPI.

TOWNERS OF THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER AID, OF LONG ISLAND—
TEN VESSELS AGROUND NEAR NEW ORLEANS, ETG. and Key West, reports at Key West United States steamers Crusader and Wyandot, also schooler Wanderer, of Savannah, which had been seized.

Left Key West May 20, and on the 20th passed United States steamer Water Witch, from Penssonia for Hayana Arrived off Pensacola May 30, and found anchored there the United States frigate Sabine, gunboat Huntsville and Louis arrived of Pensacola on the 2d hist., from Fort

island of St. Ross, keeping the enemy's force from land-ing there. A negro who had been picked up at the fort, troops had left Pensacola, and that they were much in want of provisions. Also, that all heavy gone on Fors Mohae, which is occupied by the enemy, had been re-moved, and placed on the water batteries. The gunbook Huntsville is anchored off the bar, to prevent ves

The United States steam frigate Niagura arrived of Mobile June 5, to blockade that port, and on the same day the land, wrecking an English ship, which had shore since last spring. At noon the stee in for the land as far as was deemed prudent, the b to raise the anchor, but a marine being ordered to discharge his musket noross her bows stopped them from

able that they hardly thought it worth while to keeps P. M. of the 5th met., arrived at Pams a Pottre-and found United States sloop of war Brockinn. It ing the Pass. Counted ton large vessels aground bar. Permission had been given for town-sate ships to sea until the 5th of June, when the bl would begin. On the 5th, seekored alongside the State steamer Powhatan, which we see in glaticoset Southwest Pass. A great make throw leave by the and will be permitted to do so until June 15, whe ing will be allowed in or out.

ABRIVAL OF THE BARK VIRGINIA ANNE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MINGIGSIPPI.
THE ELOCRADE AT NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE—THE
UNITED STATUS STRANGS MASSAURUMETES CATTHESE, WENTY-FIVE PRIZES—CHASED BY A PRIVATREES, MCC.

The bark Virginia Anne, Captain Bee ship Hannschusetts had captured twenty-five prizes, one of which was an English ship from Mobile. The Virginia

a Pourie June 5, with merchandise to Brett, Son & Co. During the passage encountered a succession of southwest gales and squalls, during which lost some sails, split foretopmast, and broke main tressell tree. From tisy 3 to June 2 experienced calms with occasional heavy squals from northwest.

The Vignila anne was bound to New Orleans and arrived at the Bairze June 5, where he was boarded by the United States steam sloop of war Brooklen and ordered off, receiving the information of the biokkading of all doublern set of the states and the same set of the Brookleys was then informed of the erripple1 condition of the vessel's spars, and the sourcity of provisions on board, but left with his vessel without taking any notice of it, and Captain Bryast was compolled to make the best of his way to some Northern port. June 10, lattende 27 04, long-tude 34 29, branded the English ship firsmleans and, from Mobile, with a compositions and a regree man who nelonged North and was allowed to leave in the Bramicamore, she being the last vessel permitted to leave that no the brook North and was allowed to leave in the Bramicamore, she being the last vessel permitted to leave that no the brook being the last vessel permitted to leave that no the provisions and a regree man who nelonged North and was allowed to leave in the Bramicamore, she being barded by the United States steamer Kassachusetts and that the Massachusetts had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes, one of which was the English ship Porphishire, from Mobile. June 18, latitude 20 57, longitude 20 55, at hair past eight P. M. expe-

taken twenty-five prizes, one of which were the Eaglish ship Porphishire, from Mobile. June 18, latitude
29 57, longitude 79 05, at half past eight P. M., experienced a heavy squall, accompanied with virid lightning, lasting three hours and twenty minutes, without
intermission, every clap of thunder shaking the vessel'
from truck to keel, during which time she lay
under bare poles. After the squall found the maintopgallant cap sprung. On the 21st inst spoke the Uhited
States gunboat Union off Charleston. She reported having
captured off that port the ship Amelia, from Liverpool,
loaded with arms and ammunitors for the rebel army.
The commander of the Union kindly offered any assistance
the Virginia Ann stood in need of. June 24, was cheed
all day and night by a suspicious looking schooner, and
in carrying a press of canvass, to get clear of her, carried
away the maintopmast backstay. The following day,
being becalimed, the schooner used sweeps and made
for us, but a fresh breeze springing up a that time the
schooner was soon out of sight, she was a small schooner,
and had apparently been a pilot boat.

THE PRIZE SHIP AMELIA. Lewes, Dat. June 26, 1861. The prize ship Amelia, from Liverpool for New Orleans, eized by the blockading squadron, passed here for Philadelphia loaded with salt

A PIRATICAL VESSEL SEEN.

Captain Coker, of the schooner Pilot's Bride, which arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d inst., from Naples, states that while off Cape Palos saw a large fore and aft schooner. white off capt. Oaker says he kept his luff in order to speak him, but the schooner immediately hauled down the United States flag and set a Spanish flag, changed her course and was soon

SKETCH OF CAPTAIN T. H. BAKER.
Captain Thomas Harrison Baker, late commander of the Southern privateer Savannah, is but a young man, having been born in the year 1833. His father, Captain John Baker, is now living in the city of Charleston, S. C. with his sons. He formerly resided in Philadelphia, was the owner of a vessel, and was in the trading business bein Philadelphia, and some year ago was one of the di-rectors of the Southwark Bank. He has six sons, Capt. r. H. Baker being the third eldest. Some time ago tain Baker, Sr., sailed from Philadelphia to San Francisco, California, taking his son Thomas Harrison with him as supercargo. On the arrival of the vessel at California, Thomas liked it so well that be concluded to remain there. Captain Baker sold his vessel at San Francisco and returned to Philadelphia Not long after his arrival, he bought a farm in Montgomery County, Pa. thomas, by his good apourance and gentlemanly address, so in obtained a situation as surveyor. He continued in the business some time and did very well. He travelled over the greater part of California and was about returning home when he warrived in Philadelphia, after a four years' absence, was in rather straitmed circumstances. From the time that he returned from California up to last with the cocasional visits to his father's farm the returned from California up to last wither, he speat his time alternately at Philadelphia and charleston, with cocasional visits to his father's farm in Montgomery county.

About two years ago Cantam Baker, Sr., and his farm and removed to Charleston. Who or three months prior to Thomas leaving for tharleston he was attacked hemmorage of the lungs, and became so low that his line was deepaired of. He was advised to visit Charleston by his physician, as he was told that the change might possibly save his life. Under the indusors of the climate there has health was rapidly restored. He spent the time with his relatives, and did not angage in any kind of business until he took charge of the Savannah, the inter MINITED STATES DEFERM TREESTANDARD. he concluded to remain there. Captain Baker

THE UNITED STATES PRIZE VESSELS-NO. VEL AND NICE QUESTIONS OF LAW.

Before Hon. Judge Bette.

Junn 26.—The United States to The North Carolina. Woodford, Assistant District Attorney, moved that the testimony taken before the Prize Commissioners be open

application granted. Mr. Lord, for the claimants of the Cranshaw, inquired o' the District Attorney when he would be ready for the

trial of that cantured vessel, and gave notice that he 1 CONTINUED OF EIGHER PAGE 4